

SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 2000
PUBLIC LAW 106-393

TITLE II PROJECT APPLICATION
ROSEBURG DISTRICT RESOURCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Project Number (Assigned by federal unit): _____

2. Project Name: Weed Identification and Control (Education)	3. County: Douglas
4. Project Sponsor: Douglas SWCD	5. Date: 8-15-01
6. Sponsor's Phone Number: (541) 957-5061	
7. Sponsors E-mail: walter-gayner@or.nacdnet.org	

8. Project Location (attach project area map) Douglas District	
a. 4 th Field Watershed Name and HUC #(if known): N/A	
b. 5 th Field Watershed Name and HUC #(if known): N/A	
c. Legal Location: Township _____ Range _____ Section(s) _____ (See map for more details) Township _____ Range _____ Section(s) _____ Township _____ Range _____ Section(s) _____ N/A Township _____ Range _____ Section(s) _____	
Description:	
d. BLM District -Roseburg	e. BLM Resource Area- Swiftwater/South River
f. National Forest- N/A	g. Forest Service District -N/A
h. State / Private / Other lands involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

9. Statement of Project Goals and Objectives:

The objective is to conduct a series of 10 workshops throughout the Douglas District that educate landowners about weeds and their impact on watershed health. From an economic standpoint, it is estimated that weeds cost the citizens of Oregon about \$100 million per year in lost natural resource production. It is estimated that Scotch broom alone costs almost \$50 million per year in lost conifer production. The environmental cost of weeds cannot be defined in dollars. Weeds, like the Himalayan blackberry, promote erosion by out-competing strong-rooted native plants normally found in riparian zones. Scotch broom displaces native trees and shrubs on thousands of acres of grasslands and forests in Douglas County. Non-native brush patches and brush fields serve as "fuel depots" for wildfires. The fire that destroyed Bandon in 1936 was due to the huge amount of gorse that was allowed to establish around the city.

Weeds, like water, do not pay attention to lines on a map. Weeds and weed seed move from public to private lands and vise-a-versa without regard for ownership. Therefore, public and private land managers must look at the impacts of their actions on their land as well as on adjacent lands owned by others. And much like water quality, people are willing to do something as long as they know what the problem is and what solutions are available. The war on weeds will be fought and won because of the efforts of the agencies **AND** individuals. It cannot be won without efforts from both sides.

In order to get the public involved, we need to educate them so they are informed about the issues and know how to respond. Prevention is the cheapest solution to weed problems and regulation just won't work.

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10. Project Description: (Provide concise description of project and attach map.)

Public workshops will be held in Drain/Yoncalla, Sutherlin/Oakland, Roseburg, Camas Valley/Tenmile, Glide, Winston/Dillard, Myrtle Creek/Tri City, Riddle, Canyonville, and Azalea/Glendale. Each workshop will be approximately 2 1/2 hours and will be a complete, stand-alone educational event. The goal will be to have at least 30 people attend each workshop and have them walk away (1) knowing more about weeds, weed management, successful control methods, and the value of prevention and control and (2) motivated to actively do something to attack weeds. The workshops will be held in the spring of 2002 when weeds are starting to show and people can do something while they are still motivated from the workshops and ideas are fresh in their minds.

Presenters will be from Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State University Extension, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Topics to be covered will include: Douglas County's noxious weed list, weed identification, methods of weed transportation (on equipment, in aggregate and topsoil, on pets, on people, on livestock, etc.), control methods (biological, mechanical, and chemical), and the status of specific species like gorse, Portuguese broom, distaff thistle, and Scotch broom. In addition, responsible land stewardship will be discussed as a key component to weed prevention.

Landowners would gain information about (1) the impact of weeds (financial, environmental, etc.), (2) written descriptions and color photos of weeds for proper identification, (3) control methods that are appropriate for the species they are interested in controlling, and (4) who to contact with questions. If landowners have success battling weeds, they will likely continue to fight. This is why it is critical to have people "armed" with the best information.

Existing information from BLM, ODA, and OSU Extension Service will be available at the meeting. Each landowner in attendance will be able to create his/her own weed control encyclopedia by selecting whatever information is relevant for their situation. Empty binders and three-hole punches will be available so each person can walk out of the meeting with reference material that will help them follow through on what they just learned. A copy of Weeds of the West and the Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook will also be available for people to evaluate.

To communicate the events, a direct mailing will be sent to all landowners within the Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District boundary owning 3 or more acres (approx. 10,000 people.) In addition, the events will be advertised in the newspaper, public service announcements will be developed, and flyers will be posted throughout the District.

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11. Coordination of this project with other related project(s) on adjacent lands?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, then describe These educational activities will discuss the control work proposed and scheduled on federal and non-federal lands affected by Portuguese broom, gorse, and distaff thistle. The Portuguese broom control project is also seeking Title II funding. The gorse and distaff thistle work is being done with Oregon State Weed Board funds. It is important to connect this educational work to active on-the-ground activities.

12. How does the proposed project meet the purposes of the Legislation? [Sec. 203(b)(1)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Improves maintenance of existing infrastructure. [Sec. 2(b)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Implements stewardship objectives that enhance forest ecosystems. [Sec. 2(b)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Restores and improves land health. [Sec. 2(b)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Restores water quality. [Sec. 2(b)]

13. Project Type (check one) [Sec. 203(b)(1)]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Road Maintenance [Sec. 2(b)(2)(A)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail Maintenance [Sec. 2(b)(2)(A)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Road Decommission/Obliteration [Sec. 2(b)(2)(A)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail Obliteration [Sec. 2(b)(2)(A)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Infrastructure Maintenance (specify): [Sec. 2(b)(2)(A)]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil Productivity Improvement [Sec. 2(b)(2)(B)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Health Improvement [Sec. 2(b)(2)(C)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Watershed Restoration & Mntc. [Sec. 2(b)(2)(D)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Habitat Restoration [Sec. 2(b)(2)(E)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Fish Habitat Restoration [Sec. 2(b)(2)(E)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Control of Noxious Weeds [Sec. 2(b)(2)(F)]
<input type="checkbox"/> Reestablish Native Species [Sec. 2(b)(2)(G)]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Project Type (specify) [Sec. 2(b)(2)]:	

14. Measure of Project Accomplishments/Expected Outcomes [Sec. 203(b)(5)]	
a. Total Acres:	b. Total Miles:
c. No. Structures:	d. Est. People Reached
e. No. Laborer Days:	(for environmental education projects): 300
f. Other (specify):	

15. Duration of Project and Estimated Completion Date: [Sec. 203(b)(2)] Project will be completed by 6/30/02

16. Target Species Benefited: (if applicable) Success will benefit all native species including, but not limited to, trees, shrubs, grasses, mammals, birds, and fish.

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17. How will cooperative relationships among people that use federal lands be improved? [Sec. 2(b)(3)]

In most cases, weed seed is moved on and off of federal lands unknowingly by the users and managers of the land and adjacent land. These workshops are an opportunity to communicate with those individuals who use or border federal lands that might not know the impact of their actions.

It is better to inform people and try for an improvement than rely on possible closures and restrictions.

18. How is this project in the best public interest? [Sec. 203(b)(7)] **Identify benefits to communities.**

This project is in the best interest of the public for several reasons. Weeds are a significant environmental and economic problem. Weeds compete with, and frequently out-compete, desirable species. It is very common to see non-native blackberry plants in riparian zones. Many believe that having the blackberry plants there is better than the alternatives. However, these plants provide very little soil stability and prevent appropriate plants from establishing.

In areas where conifer production is important, the significant reduction in available timber because of invasive Scotch and Portuguese broom affects jobs and revenues. In agricultural areas, weeds like Himalayan blackberry, English hawthorn, and Scotch broom invade pastures and hay fields, reducing forage for livestock.

As in the case of the Bandon Fire, non-native brush (gorse) created a large, highly flammable fuel source in close proximity to a rural community. The results were devastating. There are locations in this county where non-native brush fields pose more of a fire risk than fields of native vegetation.

In addition to the environmental cost of weed competition, it is important to recognize that herbicides are plant poison and they are applied in large quantities to combat the weeds. There is an environmental and economic cost from this. It is best to apply the least amount of herbicide necessary to do the job. Some feel that if a little is good, a lot must be better. Herbicides are very expensive and applying more is rarely the solution to a tough problem. Training/education is critical.

19. How does the project benefit federal lands/resources?

Weeds are an issue for all landowners to address whether they manage public or private land. Because of the mixed ownership of public and private lands, it is important for everyone to prevent the spread of weeds. Without the involvement of public and private landowners, management efforts on public and private lands will never reach their full potential because uncontrolled weeds on adjacent lands will continue to spread.

20. Status of Project Planning			
a. NEPA Complete:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
If no, give est. date of completion:			
c. NMFS Sec. 7 ESA Consultation Complete:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

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d. USFWS Sec. 7 ESA Consultation Complete:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
e. Survey & Manage Complete:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
f. DSL/ODFW* Permits for In-stream Work Obtained:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
g. DSL/COE* 404 Fill/Removal Permit Obtained:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
h. SHPO* Concurrence Received:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
i. Project Design(s) Completed:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
* DSL = Dept. of State Lands, ODFW = Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, COE = Army Corps of Engineers, SHPO = State Historic Preservation Officer			

21. Proposed Method(s) of Accomplishment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Workforce
<input type="checkbox"/> County Workforce	<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteers
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): Staff from Douglas SWCD, ODA, BLM.	

22. Will the Project Generate Merchantable Materials? [Sec. 204(e)(3)]
☐ Yes ☐ No

This project will not directly generate merchantable materials. However, in time, there should be an overall benefit in the form of increased production of merchantable materials as well as a reduction in cost of generating and harvesting those same materials. Preventing the spread of highly invasive species like Scotch and Portuguese broom will result in higher production efficiency.

On agricultural operations on non-federal lands, reduction in weeds will increase productivity of forages which translates to increased productivity of livestock.

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23. Anticipated Project Costs [Sec. 203(b)(3)]	
a. Total County Title II Funds Requested: 14,366	
b. Is this a multi-year funding request? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, then display by fiscal year	
c. FY02 Request:	f. FY05 Request:
d. FY03 Request:	g. FY06 Request:
e. FY04 Request:	

Table 1. Project Cost Analysis

Item	Column A Fed. Agency Appropriated Contribution [Sec. 203(b)(4)]	Column B Requested County Title II Contribution [Sec. 203(b)(4)]	Column C Other Contributions [Sec. 203(b)(4)]	Column D Total Available Funds
24. Field Work & Site Surveys				
25. NEPA & Sec. 7 ESA Consultation				
26. Permit Acquisition				
27. Project Design & Engineering				
28. Contract Preparation				
29. Contract Administration	0	1,437	0	1,437
30. Contract Cost				
31. Workforce Cost	2,345	4,680	4,690	11,715
32. Materials & Supplies	0	7,336	0	7336
33. Monitoring				
34. Other	0	2,350	0	2,350
35. Project Sub-Total				
36. Indirect Costs (Overhead) (per year for multi-year projects)				
37. Total Cost Estimate	2,345	15,803	4,690	22,838

38. Identify Source(s) of Other Funding for Project Identified Above [Sec. 203(b)(4)]

There are three presenters scheduled for each workshop. Part of the total cost of the project will be the professional time and travel cost of these representatives from OSU Extension, BLM, and ODA. Estimated value of the in-kind time is set at \$ 7,035.00

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39. Monitoring Plan [Sec. 203(b)(6)]

- a. What measures or evaluations will be made to determine how well the proposed project meets the desired ecological conditions? [Sec. 203(b)(6)] Who will be responsible for this monitoring item?**

The only "monitoring" associated with an educational project like this will be to count the number of attendees at the workshops, compare targeted vs. actual attendance, and summarize the evaluation forms that the participants fill out. The evaluations will be used to determine the effectiveness of the activities and guide future work.

- b. How will the project be evaluated to determine how well the proposed project contributes towards local employment and/or training opportunities, including summer youth jobs programs such as the Youth Conservation Corps? [Sec. 203(b)(6)] Who will be responsible for this monitoring item?**

N/A

- c. What methods and measures of evaluation will be established to determine how well the proposed project improves the use of, or added value to, any products removed from federal lands consistent with the purposes of this Act? [Sec. 203(b)(6) and Sec. 204(e)(3)] Who will be responsible for this monitoring item?**

N/A

- d. Identify total funding needed to carry out specified monitoring tasks (Table 1, item 33):**

None needed.

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County Commissioner Concurrence

(Majority required per charter)

A majority of the county commissioners of Douglas County have reviewed this proposed Public Law 106-393 project for the Roseburg BLM Resource Advisory Council and agree with the proposal as submitted, except for the comments noted below:

Attested by Commissioner

Date

Priority Rating:

☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Comments/Rational: